



NEW ZEALAND



EDICT OF GOVERNMENT



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NZS BIO YA.PEAR.PRC (2007) (English): Importing Ya pear fruit from the People's Republic of China, Hebei and Shandong Provinces (Updated 1 September 2007) [By Authority of The Biosecurity Act of 1993]

*We will sell to no man,
we will not deny or defer to any man either justice or right.*

Magna Carta—Tūtohunga Nui

*Kore rawa e hoko ki te tangata, e kore e whakakāhoretia,
e tautuku rānei te tangata ki te ture, tika ranei.*



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Import Health Standard
Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables
***Pyrus bretschneideri* from the**
People's Republic of China
Hebei and Shandong Provinces

Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993
Date Issued: 1 September 2007

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Endorsement

Import health standards for plants and plant products imported into New Zealand are a requirement under the Biosecurity Act 1993 and are prepared by the Plants section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) Biosecurity New Zealand.

This standard was endorsed by the Deputy Chief Technical Officer, Border Standards, MAF Biosecurity New Zealand on 1 September 2007.

Clive Gower-Collins
Deputy Chief Technical Officer, Border Standards
(acting under delegated authority)

Review and amendment

MAF import health standards are subject to periodic review and amendment.

New Zealand import health standards covering the importation of plants and plant products are updated and republished as necessary with the most recent version published on the MAF web site.

Distribution

Import health standards relating to plants and plant products are distributed by the Plants section of the MAF Biosecurity New Zealand. They are made available for public access on the New Zealand MAF web site: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/imports/plants/index.htm>

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This import health standard describes the requirements to be met to enable biosecurity clearance to be given for fresh fruit of *Pyrus bretschneideri* (Ya-pear, duck pear, white pear, snow pear, Chang Ba, Zao Su) imported into New Zealand from the People's Republic of China. For the purpose of this standard the various types/varieties of *P. bretschneideri* will be referred to as 'Ya-pears' hereafter in this document.

This import health standard replaces the import health standard for Ya-pears from China issued 5 September 1997.

REFERENCES

Biosecurity Act 1993

Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas 1996. ISPM Publication No. 4, FAO, Rome.

Glossary of phytosanitary terms 2006. ISPM No. 5, FAO, Rome.

Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms 2004. ISPM No. 11, FAO, Rome

International Plant Protection Convention, 1997. FAO, Rome.

MAF Plants Biosecurity Standard 152.02: Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand (July 2002).

DEFINITIONS ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Biosecurity clearance	A clearance under section 26 of the New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 for the entry of goods into New Zealand.
Certificate	An official document, which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations [ISPM 5].
Commodity	A type of plant, plant product, or other article being moved for trade or other purpose [ISPM 5].
Consignment	A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots)

[ISPM 5].

Contaminating pest	A pest that is carried by a commodity and, in the case of plants and plant products, does not infest those plants or plant products [ISPM 5] (Note: Also known as a Hitch-hiker pest).
High impact pest	High impact pests are regulated pests that if introduced into New Zealand would have a major effect on the production (including access to overseas markets) of plants and plant products and/or the environment.
Import health standard	A document issued under section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 that specifies “... <i>the requirements to be met for the effective management of risks associated with the importation of risk goods before those goods can be imported, moved from a biosecurity control area or a transitional facility, or given a biosecurity clearance</i> ”.
Infestation of a commodity	Presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned. Infestation includes infection [ISPM 5].
Inspection	Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to confirm compliance with phytosanitary regulations [ISPM 5].
International Plant Protection Convention	International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended [ISPM 5].
IPPC	Abbreviation for the International Plant Protection Convention.

International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures	An international standard adopted by the Conference of FAO, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures or the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures established under the IPPC [ISPM 5].
ISPM	Abbreviation for International Standard on Phytosanitary Measures.
Lot	A number of units of a single commodity identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin, etc., forming part of a consignment. [FAO, 1990].
MAF	Abbreviation for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which is the New Zealand national plant protection organisation.
National Plant Protection Organisation	Official service established by Government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC. [ISPM 5]
NPPO	Abbreviation for National Plant Protection Organisation.
Official	Established, authorized or performed by a National Plant Protection Organization [FAO, 1990].
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products [ISPM 8] Note: For the purpose of this standard “pest” includes an organism sometimes associated with the pathway, which poses a risk to human or animal or plant life or health (SPS Article 2).
Pest free area	An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained [ISPM 5].

Pest free place of production	Place of production in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period [ISPM 5].
Phytosanitary certificate	Certificate patterned after the model certificates of the IPPC [ISPM 5].
Phytosanitary certification	Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate [ISPM 5].
Phytosanitary measure	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests [ISPM 5]
Quarantine pest	A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and (is) being officially controlled [ISPM 5].
Regulated pest	A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest [ISPM 5]
Treatment	Official procedure for the killing or inactivation or removal of pests for rendering pests infertile or for devitalization [ISPM 5].
Viable	Capable of maintaining life, or able to live in a particular environment and able to procreate.

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

This import health standard outlines the requirements that must be met prior to shipment, in-transit and on arrival in New Zealand for fresh Ya-pear imported from the People's Republic of China.

This standard is replicated at the following Internet address:

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/imports/plants/index.htm>

NEW ZEALAND LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

All New Zealand import health standards are based upon risk analyses, which may assess either a commodity or a pest/pathway combination. New Zealand's legislative requirements and international obligations are taken into account when conducting risk analyses and applying the findings in the development of import health standards. The principal document for all New Zealand import health standards relating to plants and plant products is the Biosecurity Act (1993), whilst the international obligations derive principally from the guidelines on risk analysis developed under the auspices of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures operating within the framework of the International Plant Protection Convention, and the World Trade Organisation Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD: FRESH FRUIT/VEGETABLES – YAPPEAR (*Pyrus bretschneideri*) FROM THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, HEBEI AND SHANDONG PROVINCES

1 Official contact point (New Zealand National Plant Protection Organisation)

The official contact point in New Zealand for overseas NPPOs is the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. All communication pertaining to this import health standard should be addressed to:

Manager, Border Standards
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
PO Box 2526
Wellington
NEW ZEALAND

Fax: 64-4-894 0662
E-mail: PlantImports@maf.govt.nz
<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz>

2 General conditions for the importation of all plants and plant products

Plants and plant products are not permitted entry into New Zealand unless an import health standard has been issued in accordance with Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993. Should plants or plant products, for which no import health standard exists, be intercepted by New Zealand MAF, the importer will be offered the option of reshipment or destruction of the consignment (at their expense).

The NPPO of the exporting country is requested to inform New Zealand MAF of any change of address.

The NPPO of the exporting country is required to inform New Zealand MAF of any newly recorded pests which may infest/infect any commodity approved for export to New Zealand.

Pursuant to the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, proposals for the deliberate introduction of new organisms (including genetically modified organisms) as defined by the Act should be referred to the Environment Risk Management Authority, PO Box 131, Wellington or e-mail: info@ermanz.govt.nz

[Note: In order to meet the Environmental Risk Management Authority's requirements the scientific name (i.e. genus and species) of the commodity must be included in the phytosanitary certificate.]

3 Explanation of pest categories

New Zealand MAF categorises pests associated with plants and plant products into regulated and non-regulated pests. Measures to prevent the establishment of regulated pests in New Zealand are developed in accordance with the appropriate FAO ISPMs and other relevant international standards.

Regulated pests are those pests for which actions would be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected. As well as quarantine pests, these include new organisms as defined by the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, pests that may pose a risk to human or animal health or to the environment, vectors of associated quarantine pests, and virulent strains (not present in New Zealand) of non-regulated pests and contaminants. Non-regulated pests are those pests for which actions would not be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected.

Pests (including weeds) associated with each commodity will appear on a separate pest list which will be attached to each import health standard as an Appendix.

4 Application of measures

A number of different measures may be applied to pests based on the outcome of pest risk analyses. Required measures may include:

- Surveillance for pest freedom
- Testing prior to export for regulated pests which cannot be readily detected by inspection (e.g. viruses on propagating material)
- Specific pre-shipment pest control activities to be undertaken by the supply country's contracting party
- The application of a pre-shipment treatment
- Inspection of the export consignment
- Treatment on arrival in New Zealand

5 General conditions for fresh fruit/vegetables for consumption

Only clean, inert/synthetic material may be used for the protection, packaging and shipping of fresh fruit/vegetables.

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country's NPPO must accompany all consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables exported to New Zealand.

New Zealand MAF will inspect all consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables and their associated packaging to verify that New Zealand's phytosanitary requirements have been met. All consignments shall be practically free of soil and other extraneous matter.

Where it has been determined through pest risk assessment that high impact pests are associated with a particular commodity more specific phytosanitary measures must be met. In most circumstances these phytosanitary measures will need to be met prior to arrival of the commodity in New Zealand.

6 Specific conditions for Ya-pear (Commodity Sub-Class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables) from The People's Republic of China.

6.1 PRE-SHIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

6.1.1 Inspection of the consignment

New Zealand MAF requires that the People's Republic of China NPPO sample and visually inspect the consignment according to official procedures for all the regulated pests specified by New Zealand MAF and ensure that it conforms with New Zealand's current import requirements. A phytosanitary certificate should not be issued if live regulated pest(s) are detected, unless the consignment is treated in order to eliminate these. If pests are found which are not listed in the import health standard, the People's Republic of China NPPO must establish their regulatory status. This information is available in MAF's "Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities" <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests-diseases/registers-lists/boric/>

If a pest is not listed in this register, the People's Republic of China NPPO must contact MAF (see Section 1) to establish the regulatory status of the pest.

6.1.2 Testing of the consignment

Testing of the consignment prior to export to New Zealand for regulated pests which are not visually detectable (viz. fungi and bacteria) is not generally required for fresh Ya-pear from the People's Republic of China.

6.1.3 Phytosanitary measures for high impact pests

The strength of phytosanitary measures will generally be greater for high impact pests than for other regulated pests, reflecting the greater risks associated with these pests. In most circumstances phytosanitary measures for high impact pests will need to be met prior to arrival of the commodity in New Zealand, and phytosanitary certification will need to attest to this accordingly.

New Zealand MAF and the People's Republic of China NPPO have agreed to the use of pest free places of production in Hebei and Shandong Provinces as a phytosanitary measure for the high impact fruit fly *Bactrocera dorsalis* associated with Ya-pears.

New Zealand MAF requires that appropriate pest control activities for *Carposina sasakii*, *Conogethes punctiferalis*, *Gymnosporangium asiaticum*, *Monilinia fructigena* and *Tetranychus viennensis* are conducted prior to the commodity arriving in New Zealand. Refer to Appendix 2 for details of these agreed phytosanitary measures and pest control activities.

NOTE: "appropriate pest control activities" is a broad term that is inclusive of a range of phytosanitary measures. Examples of these measures are pest free areas, physical exclusion (such as bagging of fruit), chemical treatments etc.

6.1.4 Documentation

Phytosanitary certificate: Required.

Import permit/Authorisation to import: Exempt under Gazette Notice: No. AG12, 13 July 1995.

6.1.5 Phytosanitary certification

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the People's Republic of China NPPO must accompany all Ya-pear consignments exported to New Zealand. For Ya-pears the scientific name (genus and species) must be included on the phytosanitary certificate.

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the People's Republic of China NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities required by New Zealand MAF have been undertaken.

The Ya-pears have:

- (i) been visually inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any regulated pests

AND

- (ii) undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against:

Carposina sasakii
Conogethes punctiferalis
Gymnosporangium asiaticum
Monilinia fructigena
Tetranychus viennensis

AND

- (iii) been sourced from an area free from *Bactrocera dorsalis* (based on an official detection survey)

6.1.6 Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the People's Republic of China NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

The Ya-pears in this consignment:

- (i) have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Carposina sasakii*, *Conogethes punctiferalis*, *Gymnosporangium asiaticum*, *Monilinia fructigena* and *Tetranychus viennensis*.

AND

- (ii) have been sourced from an area free of *Bactrocera dorsalis*.

6.2 TRANSIT REQUIREMENTS

The Ya-pears must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent possible post-inspection/treatment infestation and/or contamination by regulated pests. Where a consignment is split or has its packaging changed while in another country (or countries) *en route* to New Zealand, a "Re-export Certificate" is required. Where a consignment is held under bond as a result of the need to change conveyances and is kept in the original shipping container, a "Re-export Certificate" is not required.

6.3 INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL IN NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand MAF will check the accompanying documentation on arrival to confirm that it is correct and reconciles with the actual consignment.

New Zealand MAF requires, with 95% confidence, that not more than 0.5% of the units in a consignment are infested with visually detectable, regulated pests. To achieve this, New Zealand MAF will sample and inspect 600 units with an acceptance level of zero infested units (or equivalent), from the (homogeneous) lot.

6.4 BIOSECURITY/QUARANTINE DIRECTIVE

The consignment may be directed to a New Zealand MAF approved facility for further treatment if required.

6.5 TESTING FOR REGULATED PESTS

New Zealand MAF may, on the specific request of the Chief Technical Officer, test the consignment for regulated pests.

6.6 ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN ON THE INTERCEPTION/DETECTION OF PESTS/CONTAMINANTS

If regulated pests, extraneous plant material or trash are intercepted/detected with the commodity, or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate (depending on the pest identified):

- Re-sorting (specific conditions apply) of the consignment
- Reshipment of the consignment
- Destruction of the consignment
- Treatment for those pests where an efficacious treatment is available
- The suspension of trade on the detection of high impact pests for which specific pre-arrival phytosanitary measures are required. Suspension of trade will continue until the cause of the non-compliance has been identified and corrective actions have been implemented to the satisfaction of New Zealand MAF

If an organism is intercepted/detected that is not on the pest list (appended to this document), the consignment will be held (or equivalent) until an assessment is undertaken to determine the organism's regulatory status and appropriate measures developed if required.

Consignments that are contaminated with extraneous plant material and/or trash in the 600 unit sample will result in the consignment being held until an assessment has been made in

comparison with the risk of importing the part(s) of the plant species concerned.

6.7 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

If regulated pests are not detected, or are successfully treated following interception/detection biosecurity clearance will be given.

6.8 AUDIT OF OFFSHORE MEASURES

NZ MAF reserves the right to audit all processes that are undertaken offshore, including phytosanitary measures for high impact pests.

6.9 FEEDBACK ON NON-COMPLIANCE

The People's Republic of China NPPO will be informed by New Zealand MAF's Chief Technical Officer of the interception (and treatment) of any regulated pests, "unlisted" pests, or non-compliance with measures specified in this import health standard.

7 Contingencies Following Biosecurity Clearance

Should a regulated pest be detected subsequent to biosecurity clearance, New Zealand MAF may implement a management programme (official control programme) in accordance with Part V of the Biosecurity Act 1993 and Part 5 of the Biosecurity Amendment Act 1997.

Appendix 1 Pest List Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables

Pyrus bretschneideri from the People's Republic of China

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent entry	Actions on interception
<i>Alternaria gaisen</i>	fun	black spot of japanese pear	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Alternaria yaliinficiens</i>	fun	chocolate spot of Ya Li pear	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Botryosphaeria berengeriana</i> f.sp. <i>piricola</i>	fun	ring spot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Gymnosporangium asiaticum</i>	fun	Japanese pear rust	Regulated #	2a or 2b	3
<i>Gymnosporangium confusum</i>	fun	hawthorn rust	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Gymnosporangium fuscum</i>	fun	European pear rust (trellis rust)	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Macrophoma kawatsukai</i>	fun	macrophoma rot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i> (anamorph <i>Monilia fructigena</i>)	fun	European brown rot	Regulated #	2a or 2b	3
<i>Phomopsis fukushii</i>	fun	Japanese pear canker	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Venturia nashicola</i>	fun	Japanese pear scab	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Acleris fimbriana</i>	ins	fruit tree tortrix	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Acrobasis pirivorella</i>	ins	pear moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Adoxophyes orana</i>	ins	reticulated tortrix	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Aphanostigma iakusuiense</i>	ins	pear phylloxera	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Archips xylosteanus</i>	ins	variegated golden tortrix	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	ins	Oriental fruit fly	Regulated #	3	3
<i>Cacopsylla pyricola</i>	ins	pear psyllid	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Cacopsylla pyrisuga</i>	ins	pear sucker	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Carpocapsa sasakii</i>	ins	peach fruit moth	Regulated #	2a or 2b	3
<i>Cicadella viridis</i>	ins	potato leafhopper	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i>	ins	yellow peach moth	Regulated #	2a or 2b	3
<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>	ins	stink bug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Halyomorpha picus</i>	ins	stink bug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Hoplocampa pyricola</i>	ins	pear fruit sawfly	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i>	ins	pear leaf blister moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Lopholeucaspis japonica</i>	ins	pear white scale	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	ins	gypsy moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	ins	tent caterpillar	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Pandemis heperana</i>	ins	apple brown tortrix	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Pseudococcus comstoki</i>	ins	Comstock mealybug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Rhynchites coreanus</i>	ins	pear leaf weevil	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Rhynchites foveipennis</i>	ins	Korean pear weevil	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Spilonota lechriaspis</i>	ins	bud moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Spilonota ocellana</i>	ins	eyespot bud moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Spulerina astaurola</i>	ins	leaf blotch miner	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent entry	Actions on interception
<i>Stephanitis nashi</i>	ins	pear lace bug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Urochela leuteovaria</i>	ins	pear stink bug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Tetranychus viennensis</i>	mit	hawthorn spider mite	Regulated #	2a or 2b	3
<i>Rhizobium radiobacter</i>	bac	crown gall	Non regulated	.	
<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i> (anamorph <i>Fusicoccum aesculi</i>)	fun	canker	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Botryosphaeria obtusa</i> (anamorph <i>Sphaeropsis malorum</i>)	fun	leaf spot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Botryotinia fuckeliana</i> (anamorph <i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	fun	grey mould	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> (anamorph <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>)	fun	anthracnose	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>	fun	American brown rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Monilinia laxa</i> (anamorph <i>Monilia laxa</i>)	fun	European brown rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Penicillium expansum</i>	fun	blue mould rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Phyllachora pomigena</i>	fun	sooty blotch	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i>	fun	powdery mildew	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Trichothecium roseum</i>	fun	pink rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Valsa ambiens</i> (anamorph <i>Cytospora leucosperma</i>)	fun	twig dieback	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Venturia pyrina</i> (anamorph <i>Fusicladium pyrorum</i>)	fun	scab	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Aphis spiraecola</i>	ins	spirea aphid	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Cydia molesta</i>	ins	oriental fruit moth	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	ins	codling moth	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Diaspidiotus perniciosus</i>	ins	San Jose scale	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Lepidosaphes ulmi</i>	ins	apple mussel scale	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pseudococcus calceolariae</i>	ins	citrophilous mealybug	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i>	ins	longtailed mealybug	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Bryobia rubrioculus</i>	mit	bryobia mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Panonychus ulmi</i>	mit	European red mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>	mit	twospotted spider mite	Non regulated	.	NA

denotes a regulated high impact pest for which additional offshore measures are necessary

Measures to prevent entry & establishment	.	No measures as pest non regulated
	1a	Visual inspection of produce and associated packaging
	1b	Consignment must be free from extraneous material – pests are associated with other plant parts (e.g., leaves, stems, flowers) and/or soil
	2a	Undergone appropriate pest control activities
	2b	Pest free area (based on official detection survey)
	3	Agreed offshore fruit fly treatment
	4	Approved generic treatment
Actions on interception	NA	No actions as pest is non regulated
	0	No action due to low risk pathway
	1	Removal of trash – pests are associated with other plant parts (e.g., leaves, stems, flowers) and/or soil
	2	Treat, reship or destroy
	2a	Treat, reship or destroy. Suspend pathway
	3	Reship or destroy. Suspend pathway

Appendix 2 Pre-arrival phytosanitary measures for high impact pests associated with Ya-pears in the People's Republic of China, Hebei and Shandong Provinces

1. Orchard and Packhouse Registration

ASIQ will register all orchards and packhouses from which it is intended to produce or pack fruit of *Pyrus bretschneideri* for export to New Zealand. Records of registrations will be held and maintained by ASIQ and will be available for inspection by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand.

2. Orchard pest control activities

Ya-pears grown in orchards registered for export to New Zealand must be bagged when fruit is c. 25 mm in size. Fruit will remain bagged up to the time of harvest. ACSIQ must ensure that orchards are subject to field sanitation and pest control programs, as necessary to control regulated pests. For each orchard details of pest control programs including which chemicals have been applied during the production season will be recorded. General detection/monitoring activities for pests and diseases must be conducted by ACSIQ in orchards registered for export. The pests and diseases monitored for must include peach fruit moth (*Carposina sasaki*), yellow peach moth (*Conogethes punctiferalis*), Japanese pear rust (*Gymnosporangium asiaticum*), brown rot (*Monilinia fructigena*) and hawthorn spider mite (*Tetranychus viennensis*). If the above pests are detected in the orchards registered for export, fruit from that orchard will not be permitted entry into New Zealand.

3. Area freedom monitoring for fruit flies

Ya-pears are a host of the high impact fruit fly *Bactrocera dorsalis* in the PRC, and the establishment and maintenance of pest free productions for *B. dorsalis* is an efficacious phytosanitary measure to mitigate the risk of this fruit fly being introduced into New Zealand in association with this commodity. Pest free places of production (Area freedom) can be established within the Provinces of Hebei and Shandong. Area freedom must be maintained by regular monitoring for the presence of fruit fly through the use of attractant traps incorporating lures/baits placed at appropriate locations. Annual monitoring of fruit fly in registered orchards shall be carried out between 1 April and September following harvest. The traps must consist of cue lure, trimedlure and methyl eugenol. The fruit fly monitoring and reporting system must be maintained in accordance with agreed procedures.

4. Harvest

An inspection of fruit conducted by ASIQ for regulated pests is to be conducted at harvest. Fruit for which the bagging is absent, incomplete or comes into contact with the ground are not to be selected for export.

5. Packing and Packaging

The Ya-pears from each registered orchard will be clearly identified and kept segregated from other fruit. Any fruit identified with obvious signs of deformity or infestation/infection, during grading and packing, are to be culled for export. Fruit harvested for New Zealand is to be kept segregated in individual cold rooms. All cartons of Ya-pears shall be traceable to place of production.

6. Product security

The security of all product exported to New Zealand will be maintained in accordance with agreed procedures.